CLOSED SHELF

JUL 1 1966

The People's Korea

No. 260 EVERY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1966 (1951年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

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Pyongyang Citizens Welcome Japan-Korea Friendship People's Mission

A Pyongyang city mass meeting to welcome the visiting Japan-Korea friendship people's mission was held on the evening of Feb. 19, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang. The Japan-Korea friendship people's mission had arrived in Pyongyang on Feb. 15.

Present at the meeting were all the members of the mission led by Tokuji Kameda, Member of the House of Councillors from the Japan Socialist Party and Executive Director of the Japan-Korea Society.

Among the attendants were Kim Chun Hai, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front; Suh Chul, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Ryoo Sung Eui, Vice-chairman of the Korean Committee of the Promotion of International Trade; and many other functionaries of social organizations and working people in the city.

Suh Chul, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and delegation leader Tokuji Kameda delivered speeches at the meeting.

Chairman Suh Chul's Speech

Chairman Suh Chul expressed thanks to the Japanese people for their active support to the Korean people in their struggle for the country's peaceful unification free from outside interference and the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan, their struggle for the defence of democratic, national rights and for the realization of freedom of travel to their fatherland.

Today, the relations between Korea and Japan are not normal due to the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and hostile attitude of the Japanese Government, he pointed out and continued:

Following the effectuation of the "ROK-Japan Treaty," the Japanese Government is

(Continued on page 2)

A scene of the Pyongyang city mass rally to welcome the Japan-Korea friendship people's mission

Korean Social Bodies Demand Cancel of Verdict on Njono

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association and the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea on Feb. 25 issued a joint statement and demanded the withdrawal of the illegal verdict on Njono, one of the leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party, according to a KCNA report.

The statement reads in part:

The Indonesian reactionaries opened a "military tribunal" and on Feb. 21 passed a death sentence on Njono, one of the leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party and former Chairman of the Indonesian Central Organization of Trade Unions (SOBSI).

This is a fascist-like act violating the Indonesian law and trampling underfoot human rights.

Through the "military tribunal" the Indonesian reactionaries try to legalize their anti-communist campaign and turn the Indonesian revolution to the right by bringing against the Indonesian Communist Party the preposterous charge of "plotting to overthrow the Government of the Indonesian Republic."

The attempt of the reactionaries to stamp out the Indonesian Communist Party runs diametrically counter to the will of the Indonesian people and the interests of the Indonesian revolution. It benefits only imperialism.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea resolutely condemn the suppression of the Indonesian Communist Party, SOBSI and other progressive forces by the Indonesian reactionaries.

An immediate end must be put to the suppression of the Indonesian Communist Party and the progressive forces.

The illegal verdict on Njono, one of the leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party, must be cancelled.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea hope that Njono's appeal against the illegal death sentence will be given a fair hearing and measures be taken to withdraw the illegal verdict.

Demand of Koreans in Japan for Na-t'lity Change to Korea Should Be Met!

APPEAL TO WORLD

Chairman Han Duk Su of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) sent on Feb. 21 a letter to political parties, social organizations, international organizations and public figures in Japan and other foreign countries, in connection with the fact that the Japanese Government is refusing to meet the demand of Koreans in Japan for the change of "ROK" nationality to Korean nationality.

In the letter Chairman Han Duk Su asked the addressees to extend positive support to the Korean citizens in Japan for their struggle to defend the freedom of choosing nationality.

The letter reads in full as follows:

By Han Duk Su, Chairman of Central Standing Com. of General Assn. of Korean Residents in Japan

Dear friends:

On behalf of CHONGRYUN, I am writing this letter in order to inform you and your organization of the unjustifiable acts of the Japanese Government against the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan concerning the choice of nationality, and to win warm support from you and your organization regarding this question.

Th Japanese Government has ignored the patent fact that Korean citizens in Japan have the nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The historical background to the Japanese Government's unjustifiable attitude is as follows:

Since 1947, Korean citizens in Japan have registered themselves as foreigners under the "alien registration law" enforced by the Japanese Government. At the early stage of alien registration, "Korea" was entered in the nationality column in the "alien registration certificate" carried by every Korean national in Japan.

Since 1950, however, the Japanese Government, receiving instructions from the United States and hand in glove with the puppet "ROK Government," took measures to change "Korea" to "ROK" in the nationality column.

Chairman Han Duk Su

Since then, while placing no restriction on the change of nationality from "Korea" to "ROK," the Japanese Government has prohibited its change from "ROK" to "Korea," thus virtually ignoring the will of Koreans in Japan and forcing upon them "ROK" nationality.

Especially in October, 1965 when the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" and related "Agreements" were ratified in the Japanese House of Representatives, the Japanese Government made clear its unjustified official view that it regarded "ROK" entered in the nationality column of the certificate as "nationality," but "Korea" just as a "sign."

But an increasing number of Korean nationals in Japan, who were forced to have puppet "ROK" nationality against their will, are desirous of changing it to "Korea." They are now demanding the Japanese Government permit the change of "ROK" nationality to Korea nationality.

But, holding fast to its unjust policy, the Japanese Government is refusing to meet this demand in order to force "ROK" nationality upon Korean nationals in Japan.

Today, a large majority of Korean citizens in Japan are living in this foreign land with the pride as overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The legal status of the Korean nationals in Japan is firmly ensured by the Nationality Law of the DPRK.

As is well known, the right to the free choice of nationality is one of the fundamental human rights. No one can be deprived of nationality or forced to have it.

The World Declaration of Human Rights says:

"Everyone is entitled to have his own nationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality, or denied the right to change it."

Every country has the right to decide who is its national. Therefore, no third country is entitled to meddle in this question. This is one of the principles of international law.

Accordingly, it is an infringement upon the accepted principle of international law that the Japanese Government is forcing upon Korean nationals in Japan "ROK" nationality while ignoring the demand for the change of "ROK" nationality to "Korea" nationality.

Koreans in Japan consist of those who were forcibly brought here in search of a means of livelihood during the Japanese imperialist colonial rule (1910—1945), and of their descendants. They have suffered all sorts of national discrimination and persecution for a long time.

In view of this historical circumstances, the Japanese Government has the moral obligation to guarrantee the Korean nationals in Japan democratic and national rights, including the right to choose nationality.

However, after signing the "ROK-Japan Treaty" with the puppet Pak Jung Hi regime to reinvade South Korea, the Japanese Government is utilizing the question of democratic and national rights as a bait in its political deal with the South Korean puppet "government"

We strongly protest against the fact that the right to nationality choice ensured by international law is being trampled underfoot for political reasons.

The Japanese Government is by no means entitled to meddle in the nationality question of Korean citizens in Japan, nor has it any ground for it.

We strongly demand the Japanese Government discontinue at once forcing "ROK" nationality upon Korean nationals in Japan and meet the demand for the change of Korean nationality according to the principles of international law and international practices.

I sincerely hope that you and your organization will pay special consideration to our just demand.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Between

Korean Cultural Relations' Society And Japan-Korea Friendship Mission

The Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Japan-Korea Friendship People's Mission issued a joint communique in Pyongyang on Feb. 23.

The communique pointed out that the absence of normal relations between the DPRK and Japan is entirely owing to the obstruction by U.S. imperialism and the hostile policy of the Japanese reactionary government in league with it toward the DPRK.

The precondition for removal of the abnormal relations between the DPRK and Japan lies in abolishing the aggressive "ROK-Japan Treaty" and in taking a realistic stand on the part of the Japanese Government in conformity with the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples, stressed the communique.

The communique declared null and void the "ROK-Japan Treaty" illegally concluded between the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese Sato Government under the wirepulling of U.S. imperialism.

The communique condemned the scheme of the Japanese Government to impose "ROK nationality" upon Koreans in Japan through "application for permanent residence."

The communique held that the Japanese Government should immediately withdraw the unwarranted discriminating measures against the Korean nationals in Japan and permit them to visit their fatherland freely and regularly with no strings attached on the principles of international law and humanism.

In the communique the Japan-Korea Friendship People's Mission condemned the U.S. imperialists for occupying South Korea and splitting Korea, strongly demanded the U.S. troops quit South Korea at once and expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean people for achieving the peaceful unification of the country by themselves free from any outside interference.

The Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries extended active support to the struggle of the Japanese people against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, for the complete independence, democracy, peace and neutrality of Japan.

It also expressed thanks to the Japan-Korea Society for actively supporting the just struggle of the Korean people and defending the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

The communique exposed the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war in Asia and other parts of the world and denounced their scheme for driving the Japanese militarists as "shock-brigade" in their aggression on Asia. It is an urgent task for peace in Asia and the world to fight against the Japanese militarists who have embarked upon the road of overseas expansion and aggression under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, the communique stressed.

It flayed the U.S. imperialists' scheme for the escalation of the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and Johnson's "peace discussions" swindle.

In conclusion the communique stressed that in order to deepen the understanding and develop friendly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples both sides will strive to develop mutual intercourse in the domains of economy, culture, arts, science, technology and sports on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and to realize free visits between the two countries.

The communique was signed on behalf of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries by Suh Chul, Chairman of the society, and on behalf of the Japan-Korea Friendship People's Mission by Tokuji Kameda, leader of the mission.

Purveyors of Cannon Fodder Will Be Unable to Escape Punishment

The Humphrey-Pak Jung Hi huddle in Seoul on Feb. 23 put a period to the bargainings over cannon fodder for the South Vietnam battlefields.

U.S. Vice-president Humphrey wrested from South Korean puppet Pak Jung Hi a promise to sent one regiment in April and a divisional force in July to South Vietnam, thus bringing the strength of South Korean troops serving the American imperialists in Vietnam as their bullet shields up to one army corps, according to press reports.

Humphrey, on his part, assured Pak that the United States would reward him, militarly, by organizing three puppet army divisions in active service and supplying them with necessary equipment and, economically, by giving earlier than scheduled a development loan to the tune of 105 million dollars, plus an additional loan of 50 million dollars.

Pak Jung Hi's promise is the biggest and probably the only "gain" for Humphrey who failed to get a heartening promise in Bangkok, Canberra, and other Southeast Asian countries he visited for collecting cannon fodder.

Already in May last year when he visited Washington, Pak Jung Hi promised his master to offer one army corps, pledging that "I will throw in my lot with the Stars and Stripes." He reaffirmed his word when Humphrey came to Seoul early this year.

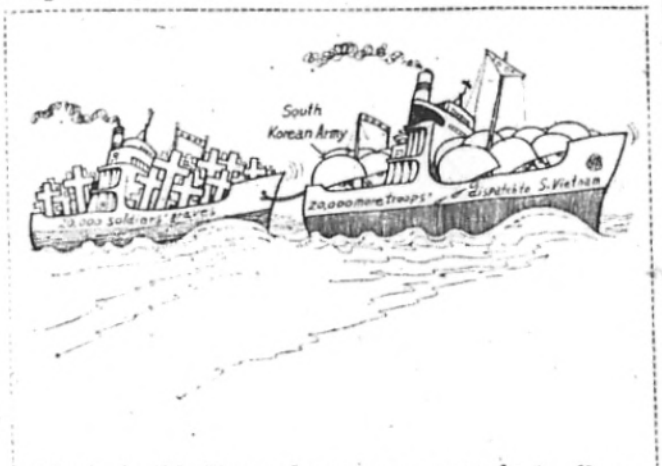
The deal in Seoul revealed the desperate efforts of the Johnson Administration to turn the tide in South Vietnam at all costs and "internationalize" the ill-fated Vietnam war by drawing its puppets into it and "setting Asians against Asians."

And it once again clearly showed that the U.S. imperialists were not only the sworn enemy of the Korean people but also the common foe of the Asian people.

The shady cannon fodder deal will stir up a wave of burning indignation among the South Korean people. It is not fortuitous that Humphrey was hit by a rotten apple on Feb. 23 in the heart of Seoul.

Their crimes will be further brought into the open and they will be more isolated as the time goes.

A stern punishment will surely be meted out by the people to the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of aggression, and Pak Jung Hi, the traitor to the Korean people.



"Dog's death"—We can by no means come back alive…
—Che Jun—

Korean People Assail U.S. Bombing of Schools in N. Vietnam

Social organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent telegrams to their counterparts in the Vietnam Democratic Republic, condemning the U.S. imperialists' recent indiscriminate bombing of schools and peaceful, populated areas of North Vietnam.

A telegram jointly sent by the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea and the Korean Students' Committee to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Working Youth League and the Vietnam National Students' Union denounced the criminal acts of U.S. air pirates and declared that this barbarity shows once again the aggressive nature of the Johnson Government.

In a telegram to the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society expressed the conviction that no bestiality of U.S. imperialism will bring the heroic Vietnamese people to knees and the Vietnamese people will surely win final victory.

The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean educational, cultural, health and public service workers' trade unions also sent telegrams to their counterparts in Vietnam.

Rumanian Cultural Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

The members of a cultural delegation of Rumania arrived in Pyongyang on Feb. 21 by air to visit Korea under the 1966-67 cultural exchange plan between Korea and Rumania, according to a KCNA report on Feb. 21 from Pyongyang.

The delegation is led by Nikolae Popa, Rumanian Ambassador to Korea.

(Continued from page 1)

openly trying to stage a comeback to South Korea and Asia, imposing "ROK nationality" upon Korean nationals in Japan and infringing upon their democratic, national rights.

This is a criminal act of trampling upon the principles of international law and a vicious hostile act against our country.

Chairman Suh Chul expressed full support for the just, patriotic struggle of the Japanese people for the country's independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.

The further development of friendly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples not only accords with their interests but is greatly conducive to consolidating world peace, the Chairman stressed and continued:

Though the Japanese militarists, under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, are trying to undermine the friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples, they will not succeed in hampering the development of friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Delegation Chief T. Kameda's Speech

Delegation chief T. Kameda said that the Japanese people firmly support the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the independent, peaceful unification of the country.

He vehemently condemned the Sato Government which concluded the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" with the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime of South Korea and is lending itself to the project of forming a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance."

He said: The "Japan-South Korea Treaty" is part of the U.S. plan to internationalize and expand its aggression in Vietnam and to set Asians against Asians.

The Japanese militarists are showing their cloven hoof all the more clearly by reinforcing the Japanese army and permitting the entry of U.S. nuclear submarines in Japanese ports in contravention of the Japanese Constitution. Saying that the Japanese people are resolutely fighting against this, he declared: We will do our utmost lest Japan should repeat its past crimes.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists and their followers, Japanese reactionaries, do not recognize the complete freedom of travel of Korean nationals in Japan to and from their homeland and are imposing "ROK nationality" upon them, the speaker expressed his resolve to materialize the complete freedom of travel of Korean nationals in Japan to and from their homeland and to realize the visit of personages of economic and cultural domains of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Japan.

Press Conference Held At Panmunjom

Delegation leader Tokuji Kameda gave a press conference at Panmunjom on Feb. 17 and said that the occupation of South Korea and the partition of Korea by the U.S. imperialists, abusing the name of the "United Nations", should no longer be tolerated.

He stressed: For peace in Asia, not only the Korean and Japanese peoples but also the peace-loving people in Asia must unite, consolidate solidarity and drive out, at an early date, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from all areas of Asia.

Brilliant Solution of Socialist Agrarian Ques. by KWP

Aid to Countryside: Farm members of N. Korea rising up in the battle for a 500-kg increase in per hectare grain output with the powerful assistance of the working class (At Daechun Cooperative Farm, S. Whanghai Province, N. Korea)

Irrigation Network: Farm land and crops in N. Korea firmly protected from natural calamities (At Yuldoo-samchun-ri Field, S. Pyungan Province, N. Korea)

The following is the second and the concluding installment. The first installment was carried in No. 259 of our paper.

The Korean Workers' Party has adhered to the line of doing its utmost to assist the countryside materially, technically, culturally and financially, strengthening its political guidance to it and immediately directing itself toward assistance of industry to agriculture after the foundation was laid down for socialist industry.

This is one of the epoch-making turning-points in the assistance and support by the Party and the State to the peasantry.

The Party and the State are making every effort to systematically lighten the burden from the shoulders of cooperative farms and peasants, so that the State and the entire society can ensure peasants all production and living conditions just as they do workers at present.

The Korean Workers' Party has already attained big successes in fortifying the economic foundation of cooperative farms and enhancing peasants' living by carrying through the line of assisting the countryside. The line of supporting the countryside made clear by the Party has deepened and developed further the Marxist-Leninist ideas relating to the leading role of the worker-peasant alliance and the working class, in conformity with the condition of socialist construction.

The Party regarded it as its important problem to improve economic management of agriculture through state guidance and to correctly solve the problem of ownership, and brilliantly resolved them. The guidance and management to the socialist economy is not only a new problem that is necessarily presented in the practical course of socialist construction, but also a creative problem that should be constantly improved and completed together with the deepening and development of socialist construction.

Especially, the guidance to and management of cooperative farm enterprises are different in character from that of state enterprises, and therefore, they pose complicated and difficult problems.

The Korean Workers' Party gave a scientific solution to this question. As is stipulated in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the basic direction toward bettering agricultural management put forward by the Party lies in constantly bringing the administration methods of work in cooperative farms closer to that of industry. This means that cooperative farms should be run on the method of enterprise.

In order to guide cooperative farms on the method of enterprise, we must possess not only material and technical means needed for continuously strengthening the material and technical foundation of agriculture and technical guidance but also ability to planfully conduct and organize the management work of cooperative farms in keeping with the centralized plan of the State.

Establishment of County Coop. Farm Management Committee

When enterprise basis guidance was posed as a mature demand for the development of agriculture, the Party successfully solved this problem by establishing a new agricultural guidance system based on the County Cooperative Farm Management Committee. In the new agricultural guidance system, the revolutionary stand of the Party and the State that the revolution in the countryside must be continued, is embodied by carrying out the revolutionary mass line in guiding and managing agriculture and by assisting peasants with responsibility, and the absolute trust of peasants in the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party is mirrored in it. To study the principle and method of gradually converting cooperative ownership into ownership by the whole people is one of the basic problems which must be solved in a socialist construction as a whole.

In solving the question, the Korean Workers' Party, correctly considering the objective demand for the development of the forms of ownership, and relating the problem of correlations between the two types of ownership to that of the relations between industry and agriculture, closely linked the problem of ownership with that of guidance and management, adhering to the principle of constantly enhancing the guiding role of ownership by the whole people in relation to cooperative ownership.

In converting cooperative ownership gradually into ownership by the whole people, the Party strengthened the guiding role of industry to agriculture, and on this basis, attached important significance to the raising of the leading role of ownership by the whole people to cooperative ownership and, to this end, took the method of oraganically combining the two forms of ownership, in the direction of strengthening direct productive relationships between industry and agriculture and of constantly enhancing the guiding role of ownership by the whole people in relation to cooperative ownership.

But in practical life, without pertinent organizing and guiding measures, it is impossible to strengthen direct productive relationships between industry and agriculture, nor is it possible to organically develop relationships between ownership by the whole people and cooperative ownership. The important thing in taking such organizing, guiding steps is to designate a town district as a unit so that ownership by the whole people can have the most effective guiding influence upon cooperative ownership, to adopt the guiding method that can strengthen direct productive relationships between industry and agriculture and that can develop organical relationship between ownership by the whole people and cooperative ownership, and to establish the guiding system suitable for the method. The Party solved this question successfully by organizing the Cooperative Farm Managing Committee, that is, a technical guiding organization for agriculture, with the county as its unit and by guiding cooperative farm on the method of enterprise.

Thus, the Korean Workers' Party further developed the Marxist-Leninist theory concerning the formation of single ownership, the indispensable demand for communist construction. To designate a particular district as a unit in each region and to make the unit as a base is the indispensable condition for giving direct, unified guidance to regionally dispersed people such as people in the countryside. Especially, the base where guiding organs within a regional unit are brought closer to cadres, materials, technical and cultural means, plays a decisive role in ensuring unified guidance within this unit and overall development of all the domains and in realizing the political, economic and cultural assistance of town to countryside, promoting the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions and connecting town with countryside.

Therefore, the Party paid profound attention to the regional unit and base in socialist agricultural construction and, proceeding from the concrete conditions of our country, the Party designated regional units and bases in the counties in such a way that they might guide in a unified way the regionally dispersed countryside, and constantly improved and strengthened work in the county.

Role of County

Today, in our country the county is the lowest Party and administrative unit of guidance which directly guides farm villages and workers' settlements, and the all-embracing unit for the economic and cultural development of the localities. The county also serves as the base for connecting town with countryside in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

The theory and practical experiences of the Korean Workers' Party relating to the position and role of the county as a regional base occupy an important place in the theory and practice of the Party for socialist agricultural construction and an important means with which to speed up socialist construction n the countryside and to eliminate distinctions between town and countryside.

The Korean people, under the correct policy and wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, has already won big successes in socialist rural construction. The fresh and vivid guidance of the socialist countryside by the Korean Workers' Party which has liquidated for ever the root-cause of all manner of exploitation and poverty, bears out the superiority of the socialist regime to the capitalist regime in such vivid facts as the unprecedented growth of agricultural production, rapid enhancement of the material and cultural living of peasants and the creative enthusiasm and lofty political and moral features of peasants.

We, Korean people, creditably uphold the glory of socialism also in the agricultural domian, dealing an telling blow to imperialism and their hirelings who vilify the socialist agricultural regime.

S. Korean Pak Clique Demand Heavy Penalty for Six Students

The Seoul District Prosecutors' Office on Feb. 21 demanded three to 15 years' imprisonment for South Korean student Kim Joong Tai of the Literary and Science College of Seoul National University and for five other students on charges that the students had plotted a "revolt" against the South Korean Pak Jung Hi "Government," according to a report from Seoul.

The six South Korean students fought against the U.S.-manipulated "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and humiliating diplomacy of the Pak Jung Hi regime toward Japan, and played a leading role in the June 24, 1964 demonstrations against the Japanese imperialists' reinvasion of South Korea, U.S. interference in the South Korean domestic affairs and the treacherous acts of the South Korean Pak Jung Hi "Government."

In the June 24, 1964 demonstrations, the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime arrested the six students and tried to sentence them to severe penalty, but was compelled to release them under the strong pressure of South Korean public opinion.

N. Korean Papers Rap Suppression

In connection with the South Korean Pak Jung Hi fascist regime's reactionary steps against the six students, Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, on Feb. 22 carried an article branding the Pak regime's trial as an open challenge to the South Korean patriotic forces, according to a Feb. 23 KCNA report.

The paper said: The charge brought against the students is the same as that brought by the Syngman Rhee clique against the students and people who came out in the April 19 Uprising in 1960. It is an intolerable insult to the patriotic students.

Saying that the trial of the students has once again shown the dirty aspects of the Pak Jung Hi clique as traitors to the nation and as running dogs for the U.S. imperialists, the paper demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the six students.

Meanwhile, Minjoo Chosun, organ of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on Feb. 23 ran a commentary entitled "Treachery versus patriotism" and accused the South Korean terror regime of wanton suppression of the students and demanded the immediate release of the six students.

North Korean Students Protest Against Fascistic Acts

Students and professors of the Kim Il Sung University expressing surging indignation at the protest meeting

Students and professors of the Kim Il Sung University held on Feb. 22 a protest meeting and pungently denounced the South Korean Pak Jung Hi fascist terror regime for demanding heavy penalty of the six S. Korean patriotic students, according to a KCNA report dated Feb. 22.

Addressing the meeting, Chun Ryong Shin, chairman of the University Students' Committee, declared that the activities of the six students were entirely just.

Branding the illegal act of the Pak Jung Hi regime as a barbarous attack on the people and students, he called on the South Korean students to wage a staunch struggle against the military suppression of schools and for the democratization of schools.

KYLJ Issues Statement

Meanwhile, the Central Committee of the Korean Youth League in Japan on Feb. 24 issued a statement and strongly condemned, in the name of all the youths and students in Japan, the recent suppressive steps of the South Korean Pak Jung Hi fascist, military regime against the six South Korean patriotic students.

The statement pointed out that the fascistic suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique against the South Korean students clearly shows that how much they are in fear of the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people, youths and students, and how frantic efforts they are making to subdue the flames of the struggle.

Demanding the immediate release of all the patriotic youths and students now under police arrest, the statement extended the fullest support and encouragement to the South Korean youths and students in their struggle.

Korean Students in Japan Also Hold Protest Rally

Students of the Korean University in Tokyo, Japan, on Feb. 23 held a rally and protested against the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique of the six South Korean students.

Expressing surging indignation at the terror suppression of the students by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, Jung Sang Whan, chairman of the Youth League Committee of the University, declared that such a high-handed suppression of the students is an intolerable challenge to the patriotic struggle of the students, youths and other people of South Korea.

He expressed his wholehearted support for and encouragement to the South Korean students in their struggle against the Pak Jung Hi regime's suppression of schools and for academic freedom.

Minjoo Chosun Commentary Exposes

True State of Affairs of "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Accord"

(Minjoo Chosun)

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique will "sign" in the near buture the "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement," talks on which have dragged on for more than 12 years, according to reports from South Korea.

The "Agreement" grants to the puppet clique a semblance of "jurisdiction" over the crimes of U.S. soldiers stationed in South Korea and lays down some sort of "provisions" on the economic activities of the U.S. army and "compensation" for S. Korean victims. But the U.S. imperialists are, in fact, seeking to consolidate their domination and military occupation of South Korea and to dampen the anti-U.S. sentiments of the people there.

Exposing the aggressive and humiliating nature of the "Agreement," a commentary of Minjoo Chosun, organ of the Government the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, says:

The humiliating nature of the "Status of Forces Agreement" finds expression in the provision on the "jurisdiction over criminal cases," its keynote, which stipulates that the U.S. army authorities have "jurisdiction" over the crime of a U.S. soldier "in official duty" and the South Korean "regime" has only the "first jurisdiction" over crimes outside "official duty."

As for the crimes outside "official duty," the South Korean puppet authorities must give up promptly jurisdiction over a given case, when the U.S. army command demands it.

The "Agreement" totally rules out the right of the puppet clique to investigate and arrest U.S. soldiers who commit crimes in South Korea.

The provision on the trial of U.S. criminals in the "ROK-U.S. States of Forces Agreement" is more humiliating than similar agreements concluded between the United States on the one hand and Japan, the Philippines and Ethiopia on the other, in which those countries are given the right, though nominal, to try ordinary offences of U.S. soldiers in their respective countries.

The "Agreement" ensures even the U.S.-army-hired American civilians the same status as U.S. soldiers and tax exemption for the goods imported by them. In all respects, this is an extraterritorial right.

The agreement also grants the U.S. army the unilateral right to employ and discharge Korean workers at its installations. This is to give U.S. imperialism free hand in the suppression of South Korean workers' fight for their rights and in unbridled national persecution and exploitation.

Stressing that the cause of calamities must be rooted out, the commentary says: The question lies not in signing an agreement not worth a sheet of scrap paper, but in driving out the U.S. aggressive army from South Korea.

Japanese Monopolies on Full-Scale Economic Aggression on S. Korea

Since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" last December after 14-year-long "negotiations" under the strong pressure of the United States imperialists, the Japanese monopoly capitalists have been commencing an over-all economic encroachment on South Korean industry.

The aggressiveness of Japanese monopolies is clearly indicated by trade relations between the two countries, which are saliently characterized by an excess of South Korean imports over exports.

In 1964, Japan exported $ 108,000,000 worth of goods to South Korea, while South Korea's export to Japan stood at $ 42,000,000. In 1965, the trade imbalance worsened further, with the January-October period import figure standing at $ 117,000,000 and that of export $ 27,000,000.

The Japanese monopoly circles are stretching their tentacles of economic aggression to almost all the South Korean industries, including the textile, shipbuilding, chemical goods and cosmetics industries, and they have now deeply entrenched in these industries. They are stepping up capital investment in South Korean industry on a big scale under the name of "technical cooperation and assistance," while eagerly seeking the manegerial rights of the factories and industries to be invested.

Following is part of the economic encroachment by Japanese monopoly capital:

Mitsubishi Bussan Co., Ltd., decided to invest $ 40,000,000 in a urea plant. Nichimen Jitsugyo Co., Ltd., is to invest $ 3,600,000 in a vinyl chloride plant and $ 5,000,000 in a power plant. Toyota Tsusho Co., Ltd., is scheduled to invest $ 4,190,000 in a cold rolling plant. Chu Itoh & Co., Ltd., concluded a contract on the investment of $ 5,000,000 in a cement plant and Ataka Sangyo Co., Ltd., clinched a contract to extend a loan of $ 3,800,000 to an acryl fibre plant.

Beside these, many contracts are being negotiated under the name of "technical cooperation and assistance:" Yawata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., is extending loans to a rolling mill in Pusan. Nippon Kokan Kaisha Ltd., is going to invest in iron and steel works in the Wulsan area. Ishikawajima-Harima Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., is selling a large number of outdated fishing boats to South Korea under the name of "technical cooperation."

Furthermore, Japanese monopolies are planning to invest in a continuous steel manufacturing, shipyard expansive, railway construction, hydro power plants and communication facilities. They are now eager to conclude at the earliest possible date a treaty of commerce and navigation with South Korea in a bid freely to conduct business activities in South Korea.

Meanwhile, Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., Ltd., which is the first among the 10 major spinning firms in Japan, has already sold 21,000 spindles to South Korea. The exported spindles had been mothballed for production curtailment. Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., Ltd., is now holding negotiations to sell 20,000 more spindles to South Korea.

Shikishima Spinning Co., Ltd., is also conducting negotiations to sell 3,200 spindles to South Korea.

20th Birthday of KCIFJ Feted

Recently, Korean merchants and industrialists in Japan celebrated the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Commerce and Industry Federation in Japan.

The federation was formed on Feb 26, 1946, and in June, 1959, affiliated with CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), the organization representing the will of the Korean nationals in Japan and fighting for the defence of their rights and interests.

In Japan there are now 36 prefectural and 120 regional chambers of commerce and industry, under the wing of the federation.

The Korean merchants and industrialists in Japan, like other Korean compatriots were forcibly brought here for forced labor or military service by the Japanese imperialists in the past or crossed the sea to this country, having been robbed of the means of livelihood by the Japanese colonial rulers. As a colonial nation they experienced bitter national humiliation and maltreatment.

Thanks to the warm care extended by the fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, however, during the past 20 years they have traversed a glorious and victorious road in carrying out the patriotic work, overcoming manifold difficulties and obstacles placed by reactionaries here and abroad.

A meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Commerce and Industry Federation in Japan was held on Feb. 21 at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo.

It was attended by 2,600 representatives of Korean merchants and industrialists in Tokyo and other parts of Japan.

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN extended, in the name of CHONGRYUN, warm greetings to the federation on its 20th birthday. He wished the federation greater success in its work for the further consolidation of its organization and for the fatherland and nation.

Japanese political and public figures made congratulatory speeches at the meeting. Among them were, Hyakuro Hayashi, Diet member ot the Japan Communist Party; Koichi Yamamoto, director of the International Affairs Bureau of the Japan Socialist Party; Masaharu Hatanaka, director of the Japan-Korea Association; and Goro Hani, represeting men of culture.

The meeting adopted a message to Marshal Kim Il Sung.

It also adopted a written protest condemning the so-called "ROK economic mission" which is bargaining with the Japanese authorities to surrender the South Korean economic artery to the Japanese monopolies.

In the evening, the Standing Council of the Korean Commerce and Industry Federation gave a grand banquet at "Hotel Okura" in Tokyo. Invited there were more than 300 Japanese public figures and 2,000 representatives of Korean merchants and industrialists in Japan.

Meanwhile, public organizations in the homeland extended warm greetings to the Korean Commerce and Industry Federation in Japan on the 20th anniveasary of its founding.

The Central Committee of the Korean Light Industrial and Commercial Workers' Trade Union, Machine Industrial Workers' Trade Union, Power and Coal Industrial Workers' Trade Union sent a joint telegram of greetings to the federation hailing its successes in the past two decades.

Similar telegrams were also sent by the Korean Commission for the Promotion of International Trade, the Central Bank of Korea, the Trade Bank of Korea, the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society, the Pyongyang Textile Combine and the Pyongyang Combined Daily Necessaries Factory.

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front sent a silk banner to the federation.

134th Repatriation Boat for Chongjin

The 134th repatriation boat on Feb. 26 left Niigata Port, Japan, for Chongjin Port, the DPRK, with Korean citizens in Japan on board.

The 134th group of Korean returnees has boosted the number of Koreans who have so far been repatriated from Japan to their home country for eight consecutive years since 1959, to a total of more than 85,500.

A grand banquet was held on Feb. 21 at Hotel Okura with 2,300 people participating in to celebrate the 20th birthday of the Korean Commerce and Industry Federation in Japan. The photo shows participants exchanging toasts with each other.

Kim Ok Kyoon–An Ardent Korean Patriot

Patriot Kim Ok Kyoon

Feb. 23 falls on the 115th anniversary of the birth of Kim Ok Kyoon, leader of the first bourgeois reform movement in Korea and patriotic stateman.

Foreign invaders were closing in on our country from Manchuria, Japan, the United States and Britain in the middle of the 19th century, taking advantages of the corruption and incompetence of the Korean feudal rulers. Kim Ok Kyoon was much influenced by the mass struggle against feudalism and foreign invasion and was determined at an early age to realize his great plan for national salvation. He studied the progressive ideas of "enlightenment" of his predecessors and further developed them through practical activities.

The "enlightenment" group was formed in the early 1870's under the guidance of Kim Ok Kyoon as a leading force in the movement for a political reform for modernization. Its aim was to establish national sovereignty and to oppose reliance upon outside forces, and replace the feudal system with the capitalist system.

Kim Ok Kyoon gathered youths and reared a modern army, while expanding the ranks of his political sympathizers among the masses and progagating the "enlightenment" ideas through newspapers. Thus, he prepared the foundation for a political reform.

Feeling uneasy over his movement, the reactionary conservative group in the feudal regime schemed to block the steadily developing "enlightenment" movement and finish off Kim Ok Kyoon with the help of the foreign invaders. The Japanese, U.S. and British invaders joined in this scheme.

Faced with this situation, Kim Ok Kyoon resolved to win power through violence. He worked out a minute plan and staged a palace coup on Dec. 4, 1884. Upon coming to power, the "enlightenment" group took many new social and economic measures. Two days after the coup, it issued a political programme outlining the independent stand and bourgeois nature of the new regime.

But, the coup was short-lived due to the armed intervention of the Chiang dynasty, a number of limitations resulting from the immaturity of capitalist development in Korea and obstructions by foreign invaders.

Kim Ok Kyoon took refuge in Japan. For ten years he defied all persecution and attempts on his life by Korean conservative groups and the Japanese imperialists.

Unable to continue his political activities in Japan, Kim Ok Kyoon went to China.

On March 28, 1894, he was assassinated in Shanghai by an agent of the conservative group who had trailed him for ten years.

Unlawful Verdict on S.Korean Refugee Flayed

As was already reported in the Feb 23 issue of our paper, the Fukuoka High Court Japan, sentenced former South Korean puppet army soldier Kim Dong Hi to one-year penal servitude, turning down his request for political asylum.

In this connection, Yoon Sang Chul, director of the External Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, issued a statement on Feb 18, in which he said that political asylum must be granted Kim Dong Hi both from the viewpoint of humanitarianism and in the light of the principle of international law and international practices.

He demanded the Japanese authorities withdraw the illegal sentence and take proper steps to send him to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as he wishes.

To charge him with illegal entry is against humanitarianist. It is a political manoeuvre to curry favor with the U.S. imperialists who are prosecuting a war of aggression in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, Japanese public circles are condemning the unlawful decision of the Japanese authorities against South Korean puppet army soldier Kim Dong Hi who came to Japan, refusing to be taken to South Vietnam.

Koichi Yamamoto, director of the International Affairs Bureau of the Japan Socialist Party, said: Kim Dong Hi made a daring move by rejecting the order to go to South Vietnam and came to Japan.

The Japanese Government must protect this young man.

The Japanese authorities should meet his request for asylum and ensure him freedom of choice of residence, instead of punishing him on the charge of "illegal entry."

Sato Government's War Plan Again Disclosed

A plan for war expansion has been worked out by the Sato Government which caused a commotion here with its "operation three arrows" and "operation flying dragon" plans spearheaded against the peoples of the Far East and Asia.

This was disclosed by socialist Lower House member Yonosuke Narasaki on Feb. 18 in the Budgetary Committee of the Japanese Lower House.

He exposed that the Japanese Government, subservient to the U.S. policy of aggression, is shipping "Nike Ajax" missiles to Fukuoka, Kyushu.

Yomiuri reported Feb. 19. that the Japanese "self-defence" air force has two "Nike Ajax" battalions stationed near Tokyo, and northern Kyushu, respectively.

Press reports also indicate that the Japan's Defence Agency has decided to form three "Nike Hercules" missile battalions and station them in Osaka, Kobe and the Tokai and Tohoku areas. It is also contemplating setting up a battalion near Tokyo.

The secret document brought to light by Narasaki is "instructions on propaganda war" sent by the Defence Agency to an air force unit in the western area. It included the instructions on how to disrupt and bribe and buy over democratic forces opposing the introduction of "Nike Ajax" missile.

Akahata said on Feb. 20 that the Defence Agency also worked out a "plan for psychological war" last year. This secret document was intended for strengthening the Japan-U.S. military alliance according to the "Security Pact" between the two countries, and countering the propaganda activities of the democratic forces.

Koreans' Right to Nat'l Education Must Be Ensured

—Jap. Gov't Aims at Retrogressive Revision of "Education Law"—

The Japanese Government authorities are to submit to the Diet now in session a "Bill for Partial Amendment of the School Education Law," according to official sources.

This bill, however, is being strongly censured by a large number of sensible Japanese as well as Korean residents here, who see in it the ultimate aim of the Government which has long since been designing to suppress the national education of Koreans in Japan.

Scheme for Shut-out

According to the bill, the Government intends to amend the existing "School Education Law" to tighten controls over new system non-regular schools.

The establishment of new system non-regular schools, the bill stipulates, requires permission by the supervisosy office, and in case the office regards a non-regular school as failing to meet its demand, it has a right to revoke its former permission. Furthermore, it is authorized to issue orders suspending education in those schools which would not comply with its advice and which continue to conduct education without permission.

Korean schools in Japan, some 40 of them authorized and others as yet unauthorized, would be seriously affected by the "amendment bill" if it ts passed by the Diet. Then, the authorities will be able to regulate and even do away with Korean schools at will.

In view of this, it may safely be said that the bill was cooked up by the Japanese Ministry of Education with the view to justifying its suppression of Korean schools, legalizing the so-called "Vice-Minister's Instructions" given last year to all the Prefectural Educational Committees and the Prefectural Governors in Japan in regard to the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Korean Residents in Japan." (See No.254 issue of the People's Korea)

Militarist Education

In other words, the Japanese Government has made clear its intention to emasculate the Korean younger generation, thereby turning them into weak-spirited characters that would look with folded arms on the reinvasion of South Korea by revived Japanese militarism.

Putting emphasis on the "policy of assimilation," "Chosa Geppo," (Investigation Monthly, July, 1965), published by the Cabinet Investigation Room, wrote: " , that is, to get them naturalized as Japanese nationals. "Because that would suit better the convenience of Japanese militarism.

Such being the case, the suppression of Koreans' national education has become more intensive since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

The "Treaty" itself, it may be mentioned in passing, is aimed at reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists. Therefore, it is keenly necessary for them to have all Koreans blind to the realities in order to fulfil their ambitions.

Forcing assimilation upon Koreans in Japan is exactly what the Japanese militarists did in Korea during the past 36 years of their colonial rule.

Meanwhile, in recent years, there have appeared in Japanese text books a plenty of description justifying Japan's aggression upon Korea.

The suppression of Korean's national education and the recovery of militarist education to the Japanese youths are inseparable from each other.

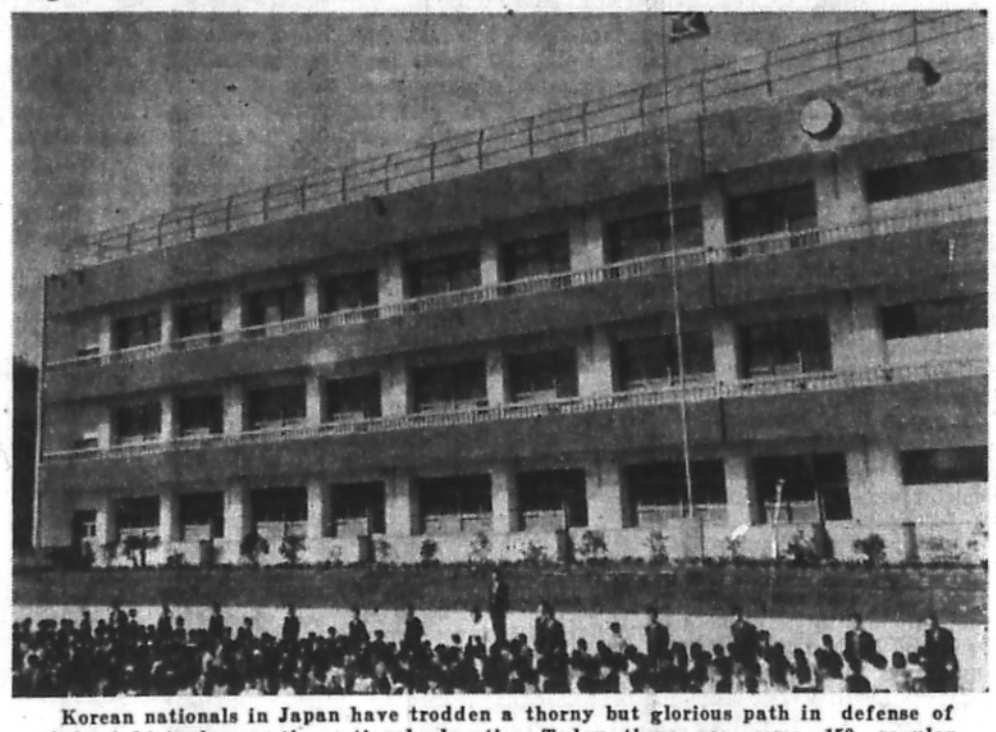
Then, what is the content of Koreans' education?

Education Through Mother Tongue

There are some 150 independent Korean schools of all levels, from primary school to university, in various parts of Japan, and about 40,000 children are studying there.

Korean sons and daughters are educated through their mother tongue, as proud citizens of an independent country, so that they may become the mainstays of their fatherland and that they may value friendship with the peoples of the world, notably with the Japanese people.

Korean schools here attach basic importance to such subjects as the national language, history and geography in order to lead their pupils to acquire correctly the cultural traditions of their mother country and to contribute toward its development. Further, in view of the fact that the Korean pupils are at present living in Japan, the Japanese language is also taught as a compulsory subject. Also, they have the 16-year education system, which is different from that in the DPRK, in accordance with that adopted in Japan.



Korean nationals in Japan have trodden a thorny but glorious path in defense of their right to democratic, national education. Today, there are some 150 regular Korean schools (including one university) with over 40,000 Korean boys and girls learning there. (Photo) Newly built school house of the Higashi-Kobe Korean Primary School

Korean sons and daughters are studying hard. A certain girl student of the Tokyo Korean Middle And High School said: "I have become conscious of what I am, since I entered the Korean school. I have realized that I am a Korean. That made me more frank than ever before in my associations with my Japanese friends."

Int'l Law Ensures

Education of a nation in the national language and teaching them national history and geography are the most important basic principle of international law. The article 26 of the World Declaration of Human Rights stipulates that "Man has a right to enjoy education," and that "parents have a preferential right to select in the education of their sons and daughters."

Also, the World Declaration of Children's Rights provides: "Children shall be brought up in the spirit that all their energy and talent be served to their compatriots." The national education which Korean residents are conducting in Japan agrees with these Declarations.

As is widely known, Koreans in Japan are overseas citizens of the DPRK, whose legal status are firmly guaranteed by article 2 of the DPRK Nationality Law, which reads: "The citizens of the DPRK shall be politically and legally protected by the DPRK, regardless of the places of their residence."

Japan recognizes the establishment and management by foreign residents here of their schools, say the American School, the Canadian school, the German school and the like.

In foreign countries, on the other hand, she has Japanese schools giving national education to her compatriots there. As a matter of fact, she has many Japanese schools for her emigrants. She has had emigrant-recipient countries authorize, in the emigration treaties, the founding of schools, and guarantee to help emigrants educate their children.

Then, how can the Japanese Government explain its unfriendly attitude toward and discrimination against Korean nationals here?

There is no denying that such an attitude stems from the unfriendly policy of the Japanese Government toward the DPRK. That is entirely unjustifiable.

Historical Background

It need hardly be said that in the light of international practices and international law, Korean nationals in Japan have a full right to conduct their democratic national education. Further, special consideration must be given to the fact that Korean nationals in Japan are descendants of those who, drafted for military services or deprived of their land, were forcibly brought to Japan or crossed the sea here during its colonial rule over Korea. They were victims of colonial domination by Japan and are remaining here due to unavoidable circumstances.

In view of this historical background, the Japanese authorities should ensure Koreans here their own education.

Japanese People Support

Following the signing of the "Treaty," Japanese people in all walks of life have held a number of get-togethers and symposiums to discuss the question of national education for Koreans here, while visiting many Korean schools.

Under these circumstances, some 20 organizations, including the Japan Teachers' Union, the High School Teachers' Union, the Liaison Council for Mothers' Rally of Japan and the Association for Protection of Koreans' Democratic Rights, held a symposium in July last year, appealing to the Japanese people: "Let's defend Koreans' national education, which will also serve to promote Japan's peace."

Late last year, when the "Treaty" was ratified in the Diet, a committee called the "Japan-Korea Council for the Question of National Education" was organized by the above-mentioned bodies and some 250 distinguished Japanese figures, and adopted a decision that "the committee push forward, from the independent standpoint of the Japanese nation, a movement to defend Koreans' national education and to develop Japan's national education."

Ever since, the Japanese people have been accelerating the movement. This is because the movement is in accord with the interests of the Japanese people, too.

Encouraged by the warm care extended by their fatherland, Korean residents in Japan are firmly resolved to develop further their democratic and national education. They strongly demand the powers-that-be guarantee the right to their education. Because they renew their resolve never to repeat the bitter experience they underwent in the past.

Pyongyang Song & Dance Ensemble Has Great Run in Burma

The Pyongyang Song & Dance Ensemble now on visit to Burma is enjoying great popularity, according to an information from the Burmese capital.

The Ensemble led by Cho Ryung Chool, Vice-Minister of Culture and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions, arrived in Rangoon on Feb. 15 by special plane at the invitation of the Burmese Government.

The Ensemble gave its premiere on the evening of Feb. 17 in Rangoon. About 4,000 Rangoon citizens who enjoyed the performance at an open theatre warmly applauded each item. Among those present were members of the Revolutionary Council and Government Ministers of Burma, Brigadier Thaung Dan, Colonel Hla Han and Colonel Maung Lwin.

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
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